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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts in wish to have rejected articles returned, they

Twenty Words on the Doctrine.

President ROOSEVELT'S remarks about the Monroe Doctrine, which have excited unnecessary discussion in some European quarters, were naturally suggested by his presence at the old home of Mr. BLAINE and his recollection of that earlier Republican statesman's particular interest in questions concerning the doctrine

Mr. ROOSEVELT said at Augusta:

" Mr. BLAINE possessed to an eminent degree the confident hope in the nation's future which made him feel that she must ever strive to fit herself for a great destiny. The last four years have shown how sure that feeling of his was. He always hoped that we would have particularly intimate relations with the countries south of us. He hardly could and its effects. But we are more firmly implanted hoped that we would be.

In this incidental statement of an undisputed historical fact there is absolutely nothing more than the President's words themselves convey. Nobody on this side of the Atlantic imputes any and the Monroe Doctrine.

It is neither threat nor warning to any power, nor, again, is it the assertion of pose that is not as universally recognized abroad as here at home.

City Taxes.

The previous course of the municipal administration leaves no room for doubt as to its purpose in raising the assessments of real estate in this city to the "full value." Not the law, but expediency, directs the change. The effect of the new assessments on the debt limit will be to increase the city's borrowing power to an enormous extent on the adoption of the new valuations.

The assessed valuation of the real estate in the city this year is \$3,330,000,-000 in round numbers. If it be assumed that this represents, roughly, 60 per cent. of the real value of the property, to raise the assessments in the manner proposed will increase the debt-incurring capacity of the community by about two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars under the Constitutional ten per cent. limitation.

As to the objection which is urged in some quarters that the proposed change in the method of valuation would cause this city to bear an unfair share of the State expenses, there are no State taxes this year except the 13-100 imposed by the Constitution of the State.

The people who have to provide the funds for the city's expenditure, the taxpayers, have comparatively very little interest in the different schemes of valuation or in the * tax rate." They are concerned chiefly in the amount of money which the city expends, and they will conclude that all that can be justly demanded of them they are giving now.

The Relations of the Clergy With Women.

The Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER, in his card published on Saturday, justifies the statement of his vestrymen, made on the first of last month, "with reference to the insinuations against my character.' and therefore indirectly justifies also the assumption that he is the clergyman referred to in an affidavit by a colored servant in the Watt divorce case.

He makes no specific denial of her allegations, however, but merely affirms that his relations with his parishioners " have been at all times what they ought to be, and any intimation by any person that they have been otherwise is grossly untrue." This might be looked on as of new question, or the question what such pastoral relations " ought to be." That is, it might be construed as a plea that the conduct of which the affidavit accused him was strictly consistent with clerical propriety of behavior, according to his views of " what ought to be."

Mrs. WATT, in her affidavit replying to the affidavit of her servant, had already made substantially the same declaration. She denied "any impropriety with said clergyman," but swore further that at the "frequent times" she was in his company "it has been in the performance of a duty connected with the church or for the purpose of conferring with such clergyman on matters relating to the church, and sometimes," she added, " I sought his advice on my own personal affairs." This also, it will be seen, denies no specific allegation of the servant, but only injurious inferences from her affidavit. Mrs. Watt merely sustains the clergyman in his assertion that his relations with his parishioner were " at all times

what they ought to be." We do not say this in any spirit of carping criticism, for it may be assumed that Dr. VAN DE WATER is constrained ticulars at this stage of the divorce case, and, unquestionably, a time will come when a more specific statement will be required of him. When the exact charis explained, the incidents as related by the servant may be brought into a light which will reveal their entire pro-

ought to be." ers, might have notions which would seem | tion does not mean merely the appoint-

primitive and even absurd to people in more polished social and ecclesiastical surroundings. Nor can it be called unusual for a servant to give an evil interpretation to conduct on the part of a mistress in which there is no departure from the usages of polite society. The light in which the kitchen sees the parlor is often a very false light. In the Episcopal Church there is no rule forbidding a clergyman to regale himself with " high balls." A clergyman does not necessarily violate propriety, though it might so seem to a colored servant, by accompanying a woman parishioner to a public restaurant at evening. Pastoral visits to her en a yacht at evening are not, in themselves, justly open to criticism.

Clergymen usually are brought more into relation with women than with men parishioners. In the first place, women are more numerous than men in churches and they are apt to have more reverence for their pastors and to hold their judgment in higher respect. They are the freer in their intercourse with their pastors because in their esteem the man of GoD is a being apart and they can imagine no evil of him. A woman may not hesitate to go to her paster and to be with him under circumstances which she would scrupulously avoid with any other man, not her husband, as offensive to her innately delicate sense of pro-

priety. It is, therefore, requisite that a pastor should always guard most carefully the dignity and solemnity of his profession have anticipated-no one could-the Spanish war in his relations with a woman parishioner. He should take pains to justify en the Monroe Doctrine than even he could have by his conduct toward her the confidence she puts in him and the exaltation of spirit she attributes to him. Private interviews between a pastor and a woman parishioner "on matters relating to the church " or to get advice " on personal affairs" ought, obviously, to be mysterious significance to this reference kept by the clergyman strictly official to Mr. Blaine, the recent war with Spain in tone and character. If the clergy forfeits feminine respect, the Church is gone, indeed.

It is for this reason that the case of any policy or the declaration of any pur- | the Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER rises into a grave importance which it would not have if the affidavit of the colored servant had referred to any other man than a clergyman; and it is for that reason that at an appropriate time the rector of St. Andrew's may be expected to deal specifically with her allegations, for, as made, these, unquestionably, are of conduct that tends to bring the clerical profession into ridicule, if not disrepute.

The Delphie Platform.

From the banks of the Wabash and the Wildcat, from Delphi, a city of oracle, from the Democratic convention of Carroll county, Ind., comes the most catholic and capacious of Democratic platforms:

"That we are Democrats of the Jefferson Jackson and Bryan type, and that we here reterate and indorse the Democratic principles and enets and the platforms of our party from the inception of true Democracy down to the present

The Wildcat Democrats have no greasy stomachs. They take what comes and are glad of it; and the boa constrictor is their model. They swallow every Democratic principle that has been or is: and no doubt they will have a hearty appetite for every Democratic policy that is now growing in the seeds of time. They reiterate that the Civil War was a failure. They denounce specie payments: they hurrah for free silver. From JEFFERSON to the JEFFERSON of Nebraska every Democratic leader was or is the man for their money; and they stand on every successive Democratic platform with all their legs.

Here is the true, irenic Democratic spirit. The Delphic platform, slightly revised, is a bridge of harmony and pontoon of peace for the Democrats:

" Resolved, That we favor all the Democratic principles that have been, are, or ever will be."

Control of the Panama Canal Must

Be Perpetual. The fine wisdom of the provisions of the Spooner Canal bill is proved by the reported attitude of the Colombian Government in regard to the treaty now being perfected by Secretary HAY and Senor Concha.

It was reasonable to suppose that the more confident Colombia became that the enormous advantages of the canal were coming her way, instead of going to Nicaragua, the more desirous she would be to shape the arrangement according to her own ideas. This is only human nature, and the general habit of mundane Governments in making bargains.

The two matters concerning which there does not yet seem to be a clear understanding between our State Department and Colombia are the term of the lease and the character of the jurisdiction to be exercised by the United States over the leased territory. Colombia is reported as objecting to the idea of a perpetual lease, or a term lease rendered practically perpetual by specified right of renewal. She is likewise reported to be averse to the administra tion of affairs in the canal strip under any other laws than her own, although willing that her laws shall be administered there by American officials.

On both of these important points the meaning of the Canal act of June 28, 1902, is unmistakable; and it leaves to Secretary HAY no margin for concession.

In the first place, the President is not authorized to buy the Panama Canal Company's property and to proceed to construct the canal until he shall have acquired from Colombia " for and on behalf of the United States, on such terms by legal advice from entering into par- as he may deem reasonable, perpetual control of a strip of land," &e. A lease expiring in a hundred years, or in two hundred years, would not meet the requirements of the law unless there was a acter of his relations with Mrs. WATT stipulation for successive renewals at the option of the United States.

Secondly, the President is required to obtain " jurisdiction over said strip and priety-that they were what the rela- the ports at the ends thereof to make tions of a pastor with a parishioner such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve What such relations "ought to be " is order and preserve the public health a question as to which a colored woman, thereon, and to establish such judicial perhaps having had no experience except | tribunals as may be necessary to enforce with colored Baptist or Methodist preach- such rules and regulations." Jurisdic-

ment of United States officials to execute Colombian laws.

This is the irreducible minimum, under the law as it stands: The control must be perpetual; the jurisdiction must be

adequate. The alternative is set forth with equal clearness in the Spooner act. If the President fails within a reasonable time and on reasonable terms to obtain perpetual control and the necessary rights to negotiate with Nicaragua and Costa Rica with a view to a canal by the Nicaraguan route.

That is the inferior route for many reasons. Yet it might easily happen that the inferior route under superior conditions becomes preferable to the superior route under inferior or impossible

conditions. The fortunes of Colombia, depending on the enormous future advantages to be derived by the location of the isthmian canal in that quarter, are therefore in the hands of her own representatives.

The Boston of the South. Indianapolis and Alamo are the twin capitals of the Hoosier literary empire. Syracuse is the chief city of Onondaga letters, and if its literary historians are not too fond, it is even the chief spring and lick of Attic salt in America, and the real " literary metropolis " of New York and the rest of the United States. Cambridgeport is the "literary capital" of Boston. Boston is the "literary capital " of Chelsea, Somerville, East Boston and Suncook, N. H. Prof. OSCAR LOVELL TRIGGS is the "literary capital" of Chicago. The amount of literary capital in circulation seems to be vast and ought to excite alarm among the "producing classes." A new "literary capital" is founded or discovered every week; and directories of authors and guidebooks for the use of pilgrims to their homes make a fat library. But still the work goes on fiercely; and millions of literary columns describe the numerous literary capitals

On Labor Day when fervently do we hope the authors have blocked their wheels for twenty-four hours and the sound of the typewriter is low, come with us and we shall do you good. The Atlanta Journal glorifies Richmond, which has become the literary centre of the South." The Richmond Dispatch adds a few to the Gate City bibliographers' partial list of Richmond writers. It is our humble task to put the catalogue into alphabetical order. By industry we thrive:

BOATWRIGHT, F. W., JAMES, G. WATSON, BROCK, R. A., JOHNSTON, MARY, BRUCE, PHILIP A. JONES, J. WILLIAM, CURRY, J. L. M., KERR, ROBERT P. DICKINSON, A. E. MCCABE, GORDON MINOR, B. B., GLASGOW, ELLEN. PAGE, THOMAS NELSON HARLAND, MARION, HATCHER, W. E., STANABD, W. G. Hodges, J. A.,

Doubtless, this list will be much enlarged. There should be a card catalogue of all American authors so that the work of addition and revision may be made easier. The publication of such a catalogue is out of the question. It would be bigger than the Astor Library if properly edited, but it might be squeezed inside of the Madison Square Garden. Meanwhile, every first sketch of a dictionary of authors in the literary centres will be found helpful, and will be much appreciated; especially by the

The Richmond roll contains some names known to everybody who reads books or advertisements, and one name, that of Mr. PHILIP BRUCE, which is dear to every student of American history. Some titles in the catalogue are severely local, but this was to be expected and even desired. The living American authors are so many and so diligent that no man can read them all. Ultimately persons who wish to do justice to each State or county school of literature, will combine in societies. Only associated effort can deal adequately with the stupendous problem. Already there are women who are trying to economize by reading only the works of men. Some time some sort of a literary clearing house may be established. At present nobody should bother himself about authors who are not citizens of his own literary centre and polling place. Physicians are coming to insist upon this rule.

Great Britain's Academicians.

The new British Academy has received its charter and the names of forty-nine of the fifty academicians are known. The list is printed elsewhere this morning. It is on the model of the philosophical-historical sections of German academies that the new institution is framed rather than on that of the Académie Française; a fact that is made noticeable by the absence of purely literary names. To be sure, we find in it Mr. LECKY, Mr. JOHN MORLEY, Prof. JEBB and Sir LESLIE STEPHEN, but they are there for their scientific achievement rather than for the literary form in

which it is presented. The preponderance of university professors is marked. This follows the German analogy and not the French. Within its limitations the list is a more than respectable one. The roll call of British philologists is very creditable; and the number of names unknown to the outer world is smaller perhaps than usual in such bodies. The noblemen and politicians who are included, with Lord ROSEBERY and Mr. BALFOUR in the lead. have all made some effort in scientific

Some day, perhaps, the British poets, essayists, novelists and playwrights may have their Academy of Letters as in

It is interesting to note that at the capital of the State of Colorado, by which the State of Kansas has affirmed before the Federal Supreme Court the waters of the Arkansas River are being used in irrigation to Kansas's irreparable damage, there is a tremendous outery against the improper diversion of water. The Denver Post accuses a local water company of "wholesale stealing of water from the Platte River. The act in question is called a "particularly reprehensible crime." It "signifies the entire loss of crops to farmers and market gardeners and the destruction of much of the flora in the city park."

This, on a smaller scale, is a precise

repetition of Kansas's complaint against Colorado. Colorado's use of the Arkansas River for irrigation is impoverishing thousands of people in Kansas, and the latter, in the name of their State, seek for the redress which Colorado coldly denies that they have a right to. The suit in question

Miss LULIE BACH of Germantown, Ky. was beloved of JOHN STULL and DANIEL of jurisdiction, he is directed to proceed COKELY. DANIEL thought highly of his swimming. When LULIE told her lovers that they must settle between themselves whose bride she should be, DANIEL proposed to John that they should swim for her. So John agreed. The programme:

3. High dive from top of boat clubhouse

involves one of the greatest national ques-

1. Swim under water. 100 yard swim

tions of the time.

At 2 P. M. Miss Back and divers of her friends appeared. Coxely won the first race: STULL the second. COKELY thought the girl was his, for he was an old hand at diving from the clubhouse. Turning to kiss his hand to LULIE, he lost his balance, dropped into the water, and was rescued by the heroic STULL, who thus won " event 3 and LULIE. "The wedding day was then set, and all who witnessed the contest

were invited to be present." Kentucky is the true land of romance. STULL is a fine fellow, and yet it is impossible not to sympathize with DANIEL COKELY. Miss BACH would have been Mrs. CORELY if DANIEL hadn't been so polite. For a time the South was somewhat slower and more conservative than the North and West in the matter of athletic sports, but the less haste the more speed. In Lewisburg, Ala., last week, was a game of baseball between a nine of young women and a nine of young men. The pitcher of the latter

had to throw the ball underhand." Still,

the ungallant youths won. The game

Mercer University of Macon, Ga., adver-

tises that " the college record for five years

in literary and athletic contests is unprec-

edented." At present, "literary " precedes

" athletic," but the South is sprinting fast.

caused some talk in church circles."

A couple of August blows which September will have to stir his stumps to best: A crowd of messenger boys on strike hooted at and finally attacked Miss JEANNETTE BONNEAU, 17, messenger girl. She knocked one of them down twice with her fist and held him until the police came. Bully for JEANNETTE; if we may say so without offending the prune-and-prism chewers.

A tale of peelers and peanuts; lemonade and a broth of a boy: A big policeman in a Pittsburg baseball park treated himself to lemonade at a refreshment stand and refused to pay. He grinned at the proprietor's fifteen-year-old boy, who protested. Then the big policeman took a bag of peanuts from the counter. The boy ran out and asked him to give them back. Policeman grinned again. At once the boy drove the big 'copper' right on the point of the jaw. He dropped like a log and was insensible five minutes." He was sent home in a wagon, and his captain suspended him from duty. They raise some mighty likely boys in Pittsburg.

Jersey horses are famous for their intelligence, ingenuity and eccentricity. One of them committed suicide the other day Friday a Hackettstown steed became the champion of his race and revenged a great wrong. They were leading him up and down in front of an automobile for the purpose of accustoming him to the sight and sound of such machines. For fifteen minutes he walked and looked. Then he was brought right up to the horseless one. He plunged, came down on the tire of a front wheel, kicked the stuffing out of his enemy and supplanter. Prejudiced accounts say he was "frightened." He was not frightened. He kicked with malice prepense. He was the avenger. The horseless was the frightened one. The 'Horse's Revenge" should tempt some painter to make a masterpiece.

Increased Tax Valuations and the Davis Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir: In connection with the announcement of their intenion to nearly double the assessed valuation in New York city, our city authorities make the statement that such increase, instead of increasing our burdens, will lighten them. Of course, a t per cent. tax on \$6,000,000,000 is as easy to pay as a 2 per cent, tax on \$3,000 -000,000. But our authorities apparently have forgotten the Davis School law. That law

requires that a sum equal to four mills on every dollar of assessed valuation be col-lected annually to pay the schoolteachers' salaries. If assessed values are doubled then a sum of \$14,000,000 must be added to is that no increase to our already very

neavy burden of taxation? Was our worthy Mayor joking when he said we would have no more to pay, or had he forgotten the Davis law? To most people \$14,000,000 a year seems in enormous sum. REAL ESTATE OWNER. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man of 84, intending to get married, and, as the natural course of things goes, he is expecting to raise a family, shall he marry a girl of 22 or a woman of 28 or 30. Having the well-being of "those yet to come" at heart, how old should the woman he wants to marry be?

A. B. C. ALLENTOWN, PA., Aug. 27.

Twenty-two is a good age for a woman to marry. So is 28. But our correspondent shows that he is engaged in purely theoretical speculation. He is not in love. Marriage s not now for him.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: For the information of "Observer," who describes in your issue of this morning a lunar rainbow, permit me the evening from one of the parks in the suburbs of Cincinnati, I witnessed a similar phenomenon.

The outline and colors were as clearly defined as those of any solar rainbow I ever have seen, and the spectrum unquestionably was that of the light rays reflected by the moon's surface. I understand that this is a somewhat uncommon but well-known manifestation. ALFRED ORD. NEW YORK, Aug. 50.

The Color of Mr. Carmack's Hair. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: When you quote from the Indianapolis News the statement

States Senate you are misled, Mr. Sun, and you nislead your readers. There is one red-headed man in the United States Senate. He is the Hon. Edward Ward Carmack, of Memphis, Tenn. H. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 30.

Our Shakespearean Daily Talk.

From Temple Bar. We still, like Iago, describe a person as "led by the nose;" with Gloucester, we exclaim, "Let's have no more ado!"; of a man in peril, we echo Jessica's ominous prediction-"It will go hard with poor Antonio;" with Grumio, when describing a cer-Such and such an occurrence "was the death of him" is still our frequent verdict when speaking of some one's disease, as the travellers at Gadshill declared concerning the rise in the price of oats, which poor Robin Ostier took so much to heart; we like to be with those whom, in Dogberry's words, we consider "good men and true," and if we then sometimes get "as merry as crickets," to use Ned Poin's expression, why; as Mrs. Quickly herself would remark, "that's neither here or there in fact, some have been known to assert, with me Pandarus of Troy, that "it does man's heart

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT? The Proposed Transfer of Power From the States to Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Relative o your editorial upon the President's under standing of the word "revolutionary." appears to me you fail to get his meaning. President Roosevelt in his recent utterances on the matter of trusts put forth this idea. viz., that great corporations, interstate or national in their character, should be governed by law, and, in the present absence of adequate national legislation to control them, the Constitution of the United States night be amended to permit of proper laws being enacted. I do not understand he urged the amendment to the Constitution. My understanding is that he suggested that means if necessary. I fail to see how that idea is any more revolutionary than the original proposition that the Fourteenth amendment be made part of the Constitution The meat of the whole matter is that modern

usiness methods, like modern machinery, have improved and the trust so called, is the The trust, a gigantic corporation, s, I believe, a necessity of business life to-day will be dispensed with when the locomotive is displaced by the stage coach, and when the sailing ship displaces the ocean liner. It is here to stay. It is, like the corporation, an artificial person in the eye of the law. has all the rights of a person, natural or artificial, under the law. Nevertheless, it should be as amenable to law as is the lowliest person or the smallest artificial person or corporation extant. If the law does not reach the trust as it does the humblest citizen, the law needs to be extended until it does so reach the trust. That is what President Roosevelt desires. He desires to restrain the trust by law; he desires to protect the trust by law in all its lawful dealings. and instead of allowing it to become a menace to the people, to drain the pockets of the poor by extortion, he would make the trust powerful engine for the welfare of the people. To do this, he says, it may be neces sary to resort to Constitutional amendment Is this revolutionary? The trust to-day is not so limited by law

as is the corporation. President Ecoseveit would limit it in the nation as does the Commonwealth of Massachusetts limit corporations within its confines. Is there any reason why trusts should have preference over corporations? Is there any reason why corporations should have preference over persons? In this government of the people the element of government is the person Equality of elements means harmony and good government. Inequality is not good government. When trusts, corporations, copartnerships and persons shall stand before the law equally, then equality will measure the business relations of this government of the people. Until such time there is need for legislation to effect equal rights and equal limitations among persons, artificial. The great forces of a trust should not be allowed to prey upon the rights of the people any more than a swaggering bully of splendid physical development has a right to impose upon the weakest citizen. Nature has given the bully physical advantages over the weaker man, but law says the bully shall not use them to infringe upon the rights of another person. So with a trust; it has no right to abuse its enormous power. But we have now no laws to apply to the trust as we have to the bully. Therefore, our necessity. To deal with trusts for the good of the people and the good of the trusts is what is desired. If a Constitutional amendment be

eeded to provide adequate laws, then the amendment we should have. We have provided amendments in dealing with natural persons; it is no more revolutionary to create amendments in dealing with artificial persons. JAMES P. MAGENIS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your rticle in this morning's edition, "Forced Publicity for Private Business," has forced me to lift up my voice in a bitter wail. Oh, for a day-a week-a month-a year-of William McKinley, who strengthened the pillars of the nation and never thought the foundation needed any touches, even from his cunning hand. AN OLD FOGY. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

The British Academy.

From the London Times. His Majesty has now been pleased, acting upon the advice of the Privy Council, to grant the British Academy for th of Historical, Philosophical and Philological Studies, a royal charter. This states that the academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archeology and philology. The following forty-nine gentlemen now become the first Fellows of the British Academy:

The Earl of Rosebery; Viscount Dillon, President of the Society of Antiquaries: Lord Reay, President of the Royal Asiatio Society; Mr. Arthur Balfour, M. P.; Mr. John Morley, M. P.; Mr. James Bryce, M. P.; Mr. Lecky, M. P.; Sir William Anson, M. P.; Sir Frederick Pollock: Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum; Sir Henry Churchill Maxwell-Lyte, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records; Sir Courtenay libert; Prof. Sir Richard Jebb, M. P.; Dr. Monro, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Balliol College, Oxford: Dr. Edward Caird, Master of Balliol College, Oxford: Dr. H. F. Pelham, President of Trimity and Camden professor of ancient history, Oxford: Dr. John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College and professor of Celtic. Oxford: the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Provost of Trimity College, Dublin; J. B. Bury, professor of Greek, Edinburgh; Ingram Bywater, professor of Greek, Edinburgh; Ingram Bywater, professor of Sanscrit, Cambridge; the Rev. William Cunningham, D. D.; Rhys Davids, professor of Pall, University College, London: Albert Dicey, K. C., Vinerian professor of English law, Oxford: the Rev. Canon S. R. Driver, D. D., Professor of Hebrew, Oxford: Robinson Ellis, professor of Latin, Oxford: Mr. Arthur John Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D. D., Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. Robert Flint, D. D., professor of divinity, Edinburgh; Mr. J. G. Frazer: Mr. Israel Gollancz: Mr. Thomas Hodgkin: Mr. S. H. Hodgson: T. E. Holland, K. C., professor of international law, Oxford: P. M. Maitland, professor of English law, Cambridge; Alfred Marshall, professor of humanity, Aberdeen; the Rev. Canon William Sanday, D. D., professor of divinity, Cambridge; the Rev. H. F. Tozer: Robert Jenies Stephen: Mr. Whitley Stokes: the Rev. H. B. Swete, D. D., professor of divinity, Cambridge; the Rev. H. F. Tozer: Robert Velverton Tyrrell, professor of divinity, Cambridge: the Rev. H. F. Tozer: Robert Velverton Tyrrell, professor of divinity, Cambridge. Lecky, M. P.; Sir William Anson, M. P.; Sir Frederick Pollock; Sir Edward Maunde

Ough. From the Spectator

In the days of my youth we children were taught the following lines as a guide to the right pronunclation of ough:
Though the lough cough and biccough plough me

"O'er life's dark lough my course I still pursue." Miss Sartoris's Ancestry.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps I can throw some light on the paternal ancestry of Miss Sartoris. Charles Kemble (brother of Philip. came to this country in "the early '30s." was an actor of the severe classic order and he brought, as the principal woman in his company, his daughter Panny. The impression is that he his daughter Fanny. The impression is that he did not bring his second daughter, Adelaide. A word about her would be in order here. She undoubtedly concentrated in her brain and throat the musical possibilities of the great Kemble family. She was an admirable musician, possessed of an exceptionally fine soprano voice of range, power and fexibility, and being a woman of rare intelligence and admirable character, thus became a very popular prima donna. For many seasons she sang in the principal opera houses of London and elsewhere. At the height of her fame, when she ranked with the best Italian artists in such rôles as Normand in the leading operas of that tragic school, she left the stage to marry Dr. Sartoris. She was the author of that gem of minor literature, "A Week in a French Country House." Their son became the husband of Miss Grant, and the young Miss Sartoris, who has just married, besides being the granddaughter of the illustrious Gen. Grant, is also the granddaughter of the illustrious Gen. Grant, is also the granddaughter of the illustrious Gen. Grant, is also the granddaughter of the famous Fanny Kemble, who married nearly seventy years ago Mr. Pierce Butler of Philadelpha. En passum, let me say. bring his second daughter. Adelaide

also the grandniece of the famous Fanny Kemble, who married nearly seventy years ago Mr. Pierce Butler of Philadelphia. En passant, let me say, that of their two daughters, one married a Mr. Wister of that city, and their son has become. I believe, the Mr. Owen Wister—the distinguished novellat of to-day. In this way blood will tell. NEW YORE, Aug. 28.

RHODES SCHOLARS, WHO? Indiana Divided Into State and Sectarian

College Factions. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30 .- The question of disposing of the Oxford University scholarships to which Indiana is etitled under the will of Cecil Rhodes, has stirred up every college town in the State, and, be the disposition what it may, there is little doubt hat it will be followed by a great deal of illfeeling because of disappointment in the colleges which will not be recognized.

When Gov. Durbin was informed by the Washington authorities of the bequest, he indicated a desire for suggestions from the people of the State who are particularly interested in education. The result was that the executive office was flooded with recommendations and suggestions. Many mistook the Governor's purpose and rushed forward with recommendations for personal selection, as though the scholarships were

absolutely at his disposal. The Governor sought advice from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that official recommended that the matter be referred to the State Board of Education This body is assumed to be wholly lost to the interest of everything but the Bloomington or State University, and as soon as the recommendation became known the representatives of the non-State schools filed protest after protest against referring a matter of so much importance to a body which could see no merit in any school or college unless it was supported by the State.

The effect was to renew the old fight of the non-State colleges against the State University. Throughout the State the alumni of the several institutions are now invoking every possible influence to have their individual alma mater honored in the distribution of the scholarships. Members of the State Board of Education are being besieged on all sides and the non-State school adher-ents are working night and day to prevent the State schools from gobbling up the honors and leaving them without repre-

entation Gov. Durbin does not know what authority will be given to him in the matter of the distribution of the scholarships. He was simply asked by the Washington thorities to make suggestions regarding the distribution, and he does not know whether he is expected to recommend two persons for the scholarships or whether the Government itself will make the selections. If the former, he has the most aggravating task on his hands that ever fell to the lot an Indiana executive, for every college in the State is deluging his office with recommendations, and many colleges are so in-sistent that it is evident they will be grievusly disappointed if they are left out in

The argument in favor of the State Uni versity is that it is an institution supported and controlled by the State; that the selection of the Oxford representatives it would reflect credit upon the State as a whole and thus all would share in distinction; that the selection of a man for the scholarship because the institution he represents is sectarian—Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian-would be to recognize denominational divisions in tion and the sectarian colleges not represented would justly feel that they were slighted in the distribution. On the other hand, it is argued that if both scholarships are taken from the State University, feeling of jealousy as between the sec-tarian institutions could possibly exist, and it would be better to pass them by than to place the State in the attitude of select-

ing between them.

The non-State colleges seem to concede that the State University should have one of the scholarships, but they do not concede any more. When the question as to which of the five ought to have the other scholarship is asked, each declares that it is en-titled to the honor.

There have been some suggestions as to competitive examinations for the scholarships with a view to ignoring all college affiliations, but it is said that it would be difficult to agree upon a line of examina-tion and it is improbable that a selection tion and it is improbable that a selection could be made in that way that would give satisfaction to every interest which is now clamoring for recognition. Out of these differing suggestions has come one to the effect that the Governor appoint a board, made up of men outside of all the Indiana institutions, to consider the subject and avolve a plan for meeting the difficulty. evolve a plan for meeting the difficulty It is charged in some quarters that both the State and non-State schools, in the heat of the controversy, have lost sight of the benefit that will accrue to the individual and if the bequest is thus to make trouble between the heirs, it would have been much better for Mr. Rhodes to have disposed of his money in some other way

The Skirt Doth Denote the Woman

From Vogue.

A Newport mondaine is to be known by the rumpled, crinkled and far from fresh look of her long skirt draperies, which have become so from dampness, fog and the supreme law of her set, which forbids under any circumstances holding up or disturbing in any way the hang of her skirt whether it trails over wet grass, gravel or passage ways from carriage onward. The more costly the gown the greater abuse may she give it, in th most languid, unconscious way, seemingly

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A letter in THE UN of this morning advocating the erection of a conument for the late Gen. Franz Sigel very much impresse, ne as worthy of more than passing con-sideration, and i hope that our generous public will make their feeling felt toward such a poble quiet and herole citizen by some fitting memorial May his comrades all rally around him, as they did in times of warfare and place upon his monument the words so often heard—"I fights mid Sigel." Not only did he fight in our Civil War with great honor to himself, and won the victory for his coun-try, but he represented one of the best elements in our German American population. He was a bor soldier and patriot and educated in the military schools (in a practical way) of Carisruhe. schools (in a practical way) of Carisruhe,
When the Civil War broke out we again find this
man Sigel in front ready to lead the call for liberty
as opposed to oppression: and not only did he subdue the rebellion in St. Louis, but won the day at the
battle of Carthage, which gave him the rank of
brigadier General. At Harper's Ferry he was in
command of the forces, and in the second battle of
Bull Run he was one of the most gallant of Generals. It is to such Generals as these that we owe
our great victory.

erals. It is to such Generals as these that we owe our great victory.

His work here was done; he was a born fighter in the field of battle and not in the political field, and although he had taken active part in many a movement of note, he preferred the life of a citizen of the great republic of which he was such an important factor. His name should live and will in history and deed. Let the American public show its appreciation and a committee be organized for the erection in The Bront, which he loved so well, of a fitting memorial and that the Alderman of his district be urged upon to change the name of the park so near his home to Sigel Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

ARTHUR CASSOT. A Romance That Was Plugged.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. "Oh, come with me in my automobile."
He said to the maiden fair.
"And we will away to the border line,
A preacher is waiting, maiden mine,
To join us in wedlock there."

With a leap and a laugh she got to the seat And swiftly they sped away. And they said "Ho, bo," and they laughed "Ha, ha," As they thought of the maiden's angry pa And the naughty things he'd say.

They zipped along where the road was good, And their hearts were free from care. Till the maiden at last turned her pretty head And, glancing behind them, in terror said "There's pa on the old gray mare!"

The lover he laughed a derisive laugh
As her father yelled at them: "Stay!"
And he let out the buzzer another noten
And flippantly said to the maiden "Watch
Him suddenly fade away."

But there was a "choo!" and a rasping sound, A plug had blown out somewhere, And the motor beneath those lovers twain Gaye a pitiful groan as a thing in pain

The beautiful maiden, with tear-dimmed eyes,
Was led from the hateful scene.
While the lover was left disconsolate.
Bewalling his luck and bestrewing fate.
And scented with gasolene.

"A plague upon automobiles," thought she, Who was graceful and plump and fair; "If I ever clope again it will be With a man who reframs from boasting to me Before we have landed there." "Oh, they thought," the sturdy old father said,
As gladly be gazed about,
"That because I bestrode a plug they could smile
At the pace which I set and my absence of style—
But my plug didn't blow out." FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY. The President Extends Its Benefits to Porto Rico and Algeria.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-A proclamation has been issued by the President extending to Algeria and Porto Rico the benefits of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, signed in 1898. The minimum rates of duty now imposed by France on canned meats, lard, pork, fruits, timber and staves from the United States will hereafter apply in Algeria, and Porto Rico will have the benefit of the reduced rates on wines, brandies, vermouth, paint-&c. The agreement also provides offee from Porto Rico, when imported ings. &c into France, shall until Feb. 23, 1903, have the benefit of the minimum rates of duty on that article.

The agreement was negotiated by Assistt Secretary of State Adee and Pierre de irgerie, the French Chargé d'Affaires. Margerie. and was signed Aug. 12. The proclamation of the President was all that was needed to put the agreement into effec

THE ORIGIN OF "BITTER ROOT." Col. Posey Wilson Meets Two Indians and Talks Philology.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From my rest by the beautiful Bitter Root River, I saw two Indians taking shelter from a peiting storm by huddling up drooped their heads and backed up into the storm while the riders dismounted, drew their blankers tightly over their shoulders and loins so as to show what ladies call "back effects" similar to those of the tight princess, spanker-boom skirt new fashion.

Upon inspecting them I saw that their costume was half in the shade of the past and half in the sun of the present. They wore "pants," (e., trousers with the seats amputated—felt hata, shirts, mocca sins, braids, blankets and gloves.

Placing their ponies under a shed and inviting the gentle riders in, I gave them some water with a little brown sugar "stirred well," as cooking recipes admonish, to which I added a cochieareum of a panacea which I found in Kentucky in the years when blooming youth clothed my cheek with its flower. And here excelling nature showed the the whole world to be of a kind.

Their interest in the business before the house awakened, and the elder of the two Indians, a Nez Perce, turned his clear brown eyes on me and said, 'Here's luck! Seeing that he warmed up a little, I asked what

had long wished to know, that is, why the edible root gathered here by pilgrim Indians is called tter root; for it is nearer to being sweet than bitter about as much so as slippery elm. it as Virgil says the Medes do the juice of the happ apple, and to heal panting old men, as well as Not all Mr. Bryan's breath, exhaling over his

tinkling tongue; not Mother Goose, the model brevity and the soul of wit, could have answered admitted defeat in "me catchee plenty," could have een more concise. He said, "They didn't know." Cross questioning elicited that he meant th whoever named it "bitter" did not know what he was doing. He said that the Flathead name for

that the plant also is spakkum. The Nez Perce name is Teton. There is also a Teton River in eas ern Montana. For them that like to know all of a story, I will add that I set before them a loaf of bread, some cold eef, and "brought forth butter in a lordly dish."

the Bitter Root River is Spakum or Spakkum, and

but drove no nails into their temples. Holding up a large onion I asked if they liked it: one repiled, "You bet! Fine." It is a pity that he made that addendum to our expressive national phrase: for, besides marring an expression of classic previty and beauty, it made me suspect that after all he might be a "friend of the people." in passe some mute, inglorious, Jersey-cowless Bryan; some Cleveland guiltless of his party's death-one who might come to love words too much.

As the sun seemed to halt for an instant, awaiting ermission from Fort Missoula, near by, to set, the bugles sounded "retreat," the gun boomed and the oun released from standing still, as on Askalon, went on to make new sunrises.

My Indian friends rode away without a word of thanks or farewell, not even "You must come over MISSOULA, Mon., Aug. 22.

Queer Elevators of London.

From the London Daily Mail.
Lifts in the City offices are generally too few, and are painfully slow, and the sanitary arrangements are altogether inadequate. In one of the largest blocks of offices in the City the lifts resemble small open horse boxes in elegance of structure, and to step in and out at will. There is no danger of accident from falling to catch these primitive lifts No one in a hurry would use them, but would t himself climbing five or six stories instead. He has to choose between losing time and wasting energy.

Posthumous Penalties in Japan. From the Japan Times.

Last Thursday a spiendid funeral procession was proceeding from Hongo to Shitaya, in order to bury the remains of Taroji Fukazawa, the head of the gambling den of Hongo and Asakusa, when the policemen of the Hongo police station stopped the procession and ordered that the funeral should not take place in such a splendid manner, as the deceased was a convict, whose term of punishment was not yet expired. The accusation was true. and the bereaved family was therefore compelled

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Some one has been figuring out the number of words a man utters in a year and finds the average Frau Friedrich-Materna, the original Brunhilde, has lost all her money and is obliged to give music

Mile. Wanda de Boncza, one of the more promis ing young actresses of the Comedie Prancaise, is dead after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. J. L. Toole recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stars

lessons in Vienna.

by a dinner at which Sir Henry Irving was present Frau Rosa Hasselbeck-Sucher, who sang in Wagner parts in New York some years ago, and her husband Joseph Sucher, the conductor, have just celebrated their sliver wedding. Foxley Parish in Norfok has had but one change

rector, was appointed in 1840; his predecessor had A tomb of lapis lazuli has been discovered among several others south of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh There were many sarcophagi and inscriptions found likewise.

of curates in 110 years. Canon Norgate, the preser

A lighthouse is to be erected on Cape Horn. A Chilean expedition has found on the island a suitati site, landing places, streams of water and plenty of firewood. Dr. Jager of sanitary woollens fame has cele

brated his seventieth birthday at Stuttgart. He is known in Germany as a writer on philosophica and natural history subjects. Dean Bradley of Westminster tendered his resig

nation immediately after the coronation. He is at years of age and had held his place for twenty one years, having succeeded Dean Stanley. An Oban man named McCraig has left an estate of \$15,000 a year to trustees, who are to keep on

Her Majesty's Theatre when Adelina Patti sang there, and also as the composer of "Il Bacio so years of age and is about to celebrate his golden wedding.

Germany is gradually dismantling her old time fortresses. The old fortifications of Mainz and of Cologne have been torn down and now it is the turn of Ulm, in whose old tower the capitulation of 1805 took place. Part of the walls of Metz have disappeared, and at Thionville they are tearing

down Vauban's famous ramparts. Pembroke College, Cambridge, does not believ in young presidents. It has elected as its Master Sir George Gabriel Stokes, the great mathema tician, who is 83 years of age. Wrangler in 1841, sixty one years ago. It was an era of great mathematicians; the Senior Wranglet of the following year was Cayley, and of 1843, Adams, the discoverer of Neptune. Two years later Lord Kelvin was Second Wrangier.

Germany's census yields curious language sta istics. Of the 56,367,178 inhabitants of the Empire 51,883,178 can speak only German, 3,086,489 only Pollsh, 141,081 only Danish, 65,980 only Italian 93,032 Wendish, 142,049 Masurian, 100,213 Kassubian 64,382 Moravian, 106,305 Lithuanian, 211,679 French 20,217 English, 101,038 Dutch and Frisian, 52,633 Czech and Russian, and smaller numbers Swedish Spanish, Portuguese, Walloon and Magyar, 252.918 persons are bilingual the greater number, 169.634. peaking both German and Polish There 2,220 who speak English and German and 9.356

French and German. The sure Cough Cure is Jayne's Expectorant. -Ade.